any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons or

ding all inexicating drinks, no matter in what form pre

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

confound this BITTERS with the many others before the public pre-

CHOLERA SEASON

ad we have not heard of a single lastance in which this EFTTERS was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera, The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

DEBILITY: DEBILITY:

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM.

SEVERE HARDSHIPS.

EXPOSURE.

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE. SOLDIERS, CTUZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH.

will find in this BITTERS

a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquore for their almost lous effect.

This BITTERS will cure the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA. see resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digastion, the fiver. This BITTERS,
without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts
powerfaily on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and
gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

Sicksen, Debility and Limitade.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
will care every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility,

And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stemach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of th

tive organs: astipation, inward Piles, Fuliness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Ful ness or Weight in the Stemach, Sour Eructa-

Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Fluttering at or Suffocating

Skin and Eyes. Pain in the Side, Back, Chest s, &c. &c., Sudden Flusher of Heat, Burning

nation are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to a one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS. Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Penns

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medi-I consider HOOFLAND'S OREMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, etc., New-York, No. 660 Broadway, March 29,

DRAN Siz: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary semedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect marry: to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words)

a new woman."
You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer aim

From John B. Wickersham, esq., Arm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 250 Canal-st.:

Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest lavors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarries.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease I was attended

During the long time I was suffering from this disease I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try ROOFLAND'S GER.

MAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have me opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability. Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

Bew-York, Feb. 2, 1802.

From Rec. Levi J. Bock, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at prevent Pastor of the Baptist Church, Ohester, Penn.

I here known HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been se pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly benefichall manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the a tention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these BITTERS, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as HOOFLAND'S BITTERS is intended to be estimated, and is "not a rum drink." Yours, truly. LEVI J. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Paster of the Twelfth Paptiet Church.

Primary of the Program Rapids Church, Philadelphia
GRETLEREN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS were recommended by persons who had tried them, and where favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only sim seems to be to pain and and one "quack "bitters" whose only sim seems to be to pain off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal prepara-tion, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stom-ach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few but-ties. Very expectfully, yours. ties. Very respectfully, yours.
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 264 Shares

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS, OPEN FOR

INSPECTION.

PRICE: Single Bottle, \$1; or a Half a Dozen for \$5. Should your nearest Drugglet not have the article, do not be put of by any of the kotoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward it, securely packed by

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, No. 631 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. JONES & EVANS, PROPRIETORS. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. The Agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE. No. 594 EBOADWAY

WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Impending Presidential Vetoes.

The Merchants' National Bank and Culpability of Col. Paulding.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY EXPENSES.

Yesterday's Session of the Senate.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Speeches by Senators Howard and Cowan.

The Amendment Lost --- 16 to 23; and the Bill Passed.

> WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11, 1886. CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed Gen. Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to the 'lague. He will not, however, accept the position, having so notified the Secretary of

The Senate to-day confirmed Gen. Mann as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, vice S

CONGRESSIONAL VISITATION. A large number of Members of Congress are going, to-morrow, to visit the cemeteries on Arlington Hights, now

The Paymaster-General has ordered the pay of a large

number of Regular and Volunteer officers to be stopped until they render such returns as are called for by existing

Surgeons whose services can possibly be dispensed with. DISTRICTS ABOLISHED AND EXPENSES BEDUCED.

Commanders to abolish the Districts under their command as rapidly as circumstances will permit. In some cases he has recommended the conversion of the district into a military post. Every means which may, consistently with the welfare of the country, be used to reduce the number

A very large number of members have gone home, and there may not be a quorum present on Monday. THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

As was anticipated, the Senate finally passed the Postal Appropriation bill, without the amendment to restrict the President's power of removal without cause. An attempt will be made at once to pass Senator Henderson's bill to accomplish the same object.

THE PROSPECTIVE COLORADO VETO. It was expected that the Colorado veto would have been

sent in to-day, but it did not come, and the limit expires next Wednesday; it will be presented to a special Cabinet meeting on Monday, and then transmitted to the Sen-

The Habeas Corpus bill, the act to prevent Union officers and Soldiers from being prosecuted by Rebels for arrests or acts done in suppression of the Rebellion, will probably be vetoed about the middle of the week, on the grounds that it is too sweeping in its character and ex-

empts too many persons. THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The investigation into the Merchants' National Bank develops the most astonishing worthlessness, there being

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

the passage of this joint resolution, be exempt from internal tax or duty.

The President has also approved the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. This Court can now hear and determine the claim of any Paymaster, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence or other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of losses by capture or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records and papers in his charge, and for which such officer was and is held responsible, provided that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court as in other cases. Whenever the Court shall have ascertained the facts of any such loss to have been without fault or neglect on the part of any such officer, it shall make a decree setting forth the amount thereof, upon which the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall allow to such officer the amount so decreed as a credit in the settlement of his account.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 11, 1866.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, May 11, 1806.
BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. GRIMES presented petitions for the passage of a bill to bridge the upper Mississippi, so as not to impede railway or water travel, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Grimis presented the joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, which was ordered to lie on the table.

RECESS TILL MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution, insurructing the Committee on Printing to report upon the expediency of providing against the suppression or alteration of speeches in *The Globe*.

in The Gioce.

Mr. CONNESS said he did not desire immediate action on
the above. He wished it to lie over, and when it came up
he would submit a few remarks upon it. THE NAVY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRIMES called up the joint resolution to carry into manediate effect the bill to provide for the better organistion of the Pay Department of the Navy, which pro-

Academy.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which was adopted,
that hereafter naval constructors shall be staff officers of The resolution, as amended, was passed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Friday next was, on motion, set apart for the consideraon of bills and reports from the Committee on Invalid Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, asking that Congress insure the burial of the re-mains of Union soldiers still exposed on the battle-field of

Mr. Chandler called up the joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholers into the United States. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Edmands, changing the provisions in regard to the establishment of marantine by the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Treasury, from direction to authorization, and providing that they may do so, instead of that they shall.

Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate on the power of Con-

rival in this country were subject not to the power of Congress over the regulation of commerce, but the policy or power of the several States.

Mr. SUMNER said the General Government had entire

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour expired pending the discussion on his subject, and the Post-Office Appropriation bill was

the content of the co Mr. Howard said that this discussion had taken a very

BREAK E ELECTION STREET STREET

authority, and I need only refer to the fact that the statute to which I refer was drawn by the hand of one of the most cautions and circumspect and profound constitutional lawyers of the country. I refer to the Hon. Mr. Collamer of Vermont, who is understood to have been the author of that act. He by no means inserted any clause in that statute authorizing the President of the United States to declare that peace has returned.

Mr. SUMNER—He was the author of that act.

Mr. Howard—But the President's message assumes that it is within the constitutional competency of the President of the United States to make peace with the insurrectionary States; and it assumes, Sir, all this without the slightest recognition on any of its pages or in any of its paragraphs of the power or duty of Congress to legislate on these momentons and important subjects. Nothing, Sir. The message ignores completely Congress and its authority, and treats the Excentive as the only source of power over the Rebel States. It does not propose to censult Congress at all on the subject of reconstruction, and takes as hitle pains to refer this subject to any other branch of it or to Congress as if there was no Compress, and with singular coolness asks the two Houses to judge each for itself of the election returns branch of it or to Congress as if there was no Congress, and with singular coolness asks the two Houses to judge each for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. Mr. Howard, after quoting from the message and some of the proclamations of the President, said that he (President Johnson) had presumed to appoint, without law, Provisional Governors for the Southern States, and to impart the power to call conventions for the purpose of allowing those States to remodel their constitutions and to enact laws to cover the whole field of State legislation, and he had said, after having done this, very cooily and very condescendingly to Congress, it now remains for

lowing those States to remodel their constitutions and to enact laws to cover the whole field of State legislation, and he had said, after having done this, very cooily and very condescendingly to Congress, it now remains for you to judge of what—of the liness of the States for readmission into the Union? No, Sir! To judge of anything else! No, Sir! But simply and solely to judge the elections, qualifications and returns of the Senators and Representatives who might happen to be elected to represent the Southern States reconstructed under the Executive decree. There was a total abnegation on the part of the Executive of any authority whatever for Congress to interfere or intermeddle, to regulate in any manner whatever the status of the Rebel States, Mr. Howard said he would not assert that Provisional Governors ought not to have been appointed, but the question was, "What power had the President over the subject?" It was for Congress and not for the President to have anthorized these appointments. The power exercised by the President in this matter was one of the most enormous assurpations of the power of Congress ever attempted. If the Congress of the United States should, at this moment, wink at this assumption of power, if they should not stand up here to assert their constitutional power over this most important branch of their duties, then he (Howard) looked forward to the time when the will of the Executive of this nation shall become the law of the land. Mr. Howard continued: The President should have called Congress together at the close of the war, instead of claiming the right to say that he, Andrew Johnson the Lucky, was to say how the work of reconstruction was to be conducted. Referring to Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction, Mr. Howard said: Now, Sir, let the name of Congress over the subject of reconstruction is said to be absorbed into the single hand of the Executive of the United States. Do not descende the name of so great and good a man as President town speech, to which I have already alin States into Congress. "I am sure of it," says the Secretary of State, "because some plan must succeed." He is perfectly sure a particular plan is one to succeed, because some plan must. When I was a boy at school studying logic, it I had uttered such a sentence as that by way of logic, I think the professor would have told me it was a non require." "And because" continues the Secretary, "this is the only plan which had been attempted, or ever will be attempted," &c. The only plan: Itad the honorable Secretary forgotten the plan of Mr. Lincoln, a plan as different from that of Mr. Johnson as light is from darkness. "Certainly," he says, "that is the only one that can be attempted with success." We will try the issue, Mr. President. I make no beasts. I throw out no menace and no defiance; but I say with confidence here to

is, in its length, in its breadth, in its designs and purpores, in its enormous dangers, in its injustice and cruelty, and in all its monstrosities, Sr. I do not doubt that an honest, loyal and gallast people who have done so much to preserve the Government, to maintain its dignity, its honor, will give a lasting and an endurable rebuke to this policy so confidently asserted by the Scoretary of State. He says it is nearly executed already. The States, he says, hearken to this. The States are then just as truly in the exercise of their State Conventions, and powers, and faculties, as the State of New-York is at Albany today. What is the logical consequence of this! If the Il Rebel States are, at the present time, as legitimately and as constitutionally in the exercise of their

against them. He did not believe that the Senator from Michigan would have been guilty of the impropriety committed by the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Nye) when he said he would hang Mr. Davis without trial. He thought that would be murder. Mr. Cowan thought that to execute individual vengeance upon a man—to hang him without law—was murder, and he who committed it a murderer. The law is supreme, and to the law alone he thought we howed. He said we owed no allegiance to Congresses or Presidents in this country, and he thanked God for it, and he hoped the day would never come when we should be held to obey anything but the law. We were but slaves when we were the collar and harness of men, and, if ever we did, he thought we should be unworthy sons of Revolutionary sires. The States, said Mr. Cowan, are corporators undertook to prevent the purpose of the corporation it was the duty of the United States to step in and protect the other corporators in the enjoyment of their right. Gentlemen talked of the President restoring the States. He would tell them that neither the President nor Congress could do anything of the kind. The States must do that for themselves. There were two ways of doing it. One was for the States to continue as they were; on the other hand, it was right for the President if he chose, to set asside the Rebel Government as unfaithful, and appoint persons to take the trust, as would have been done by a Court.

Mr. Howe asked him where the President got the power

persons to take the trust, as would have been done by a Court.

Mr. Howr asked him where the President got the power to appoint governors.

Mr. Cowan said he got it from his power as Commander-in-chief of the army: he got it from his duty to see that the laws were executed. He had a right to arrest the rebels and traitors, and he had a right to appoint persons to watch over the trust to which their own people had been unfaithful. President Lincola chose the latter alternative. Mr. Howard had asked where the President had power to confer political rights. Nobody ever retended that the President ever conferred political right on any-body. He [Mr. Cowan) would go further and fling back into the teeth of the advocates of this doctrine, that Congress cannot confer political rights upon anybody. What power has Congress to confer political rights had other rights from a higher source than Congress. What had the war done? Had it repealed any laws, or destroyed any constitutions? Certainly not. Then the cessation of the war brought back the Southern States held other rights from a higher source than Congress. What had the war done? Had it repealed any laws, or destroyed any constitutions? Certainly not. Then the cessation of the war brought back the Southern States to their states quo ands belium. The war was foremost in conducting the war, was declaring disanion to be a fact. The Senator from Michigan advocated a plan that would never secure Union, though its might secure conquest. There was never such a non sequencer is that, because the Southern people were not loyal; though they might send loyal men to Congress, those men would do nothing but carry out the treasonable desires of their constituencies. The Secretary of State, said Mr. Cowan, was entitled to more confidence than he had recived at the hands of Mr. Howard. His rank as a statesman and his position before the world entitled him to this. It happened that Mr. Seward agreed with the President to the southern people were not loyal; though the division of the w Mr. Howe asked him where the President got the power

Yates. So the amendment was disagreed to, and the bill was The Senate at 4:15 went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House is not in session to-day.

Boldiering in Office.

female, were holding office in the Departments, from what State appointed, what they were doing previous, and whether

the Secretaries be required to report what persons, male and female, were holding effice in the Departments, from what State appointed, what they were doing previous, and whether they had ever served in the Union army, and if any were there who had served in the Rebel army.

Some things move slowly in Washington, others not so much so. This resolution was reported in the morning paper, and before the day was half through every one's record in our Bureau had been examined. Some looked upon this resolution as designed to aid in making room for the indorsers of "my pelley," others as an attempt to settle the mooted question of whether there were Secessionists in office in any considerable number; but any way of looking at it there was, as I said, a flutter," and visions of "dismissal," the ever present nightmare of office-holders, grew uncomfortably near.

All the ladies were asked if they had lost relatives in the army. One widow, poor but merry, said her "son and brother would have been in the army, if she had ever had one, and her husband too, only he dided before the war, but she had and her husband too, only he dided before the war, but she had

brother would have been in the army, if she had ever had one, and her husband too, only he died before the war, but she had an uncle killed in the war of 1812, and she would dig him up right away if it would do any good?"

If the Bureau of the Controller of Currency is a fair sample of

the others, the proportion of soldiers and ladies who have had near relatives in the army is already large, and the result of investigation will be satisfactory to those who wish that the De partments of Government be made as much as practicable a home for the sufferers by the war; but there is a part of the work of the Departments which will not be done by the who have served in camps, for the reason that another kind of talent and experience is required for its efficient execution. Nor will the heads of bureaus always be patient with those who care little for the faithful performance of their duties, feeling secure in their places because themselves or their friends were in the army. It cannot be denied that some seem to take ad-

vantage of this fact to neglect all sorts of work.

Although to have lost a limb or a husband in the war makes a strong plea for the assistance of the Government, it might as well be understood that is carrying it too far, to make it an excuse for utter laziness. There are in the different departments many disabled civilians, to whom office is as important as a means of livelihood, as to any disabled soldier, and some are working well and faithfully, in the hope of retaining their places by the side of soldiers, who do not half as much or half as well; but this is an unpopular way of looking at it; and it is to the credit of public feeling that it is so, for to the soldiers we owe more than we can ever repay.

JEFFERSON DAVIS INDICTED.

He will Probably be Tried in Jane at Norfolk. Baltimore, Friday, May 11, 1866. Yesterday Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason by

the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, now in session at Norfolk, and the trial of the prisoner, it is supposed, will take place in June. Dr. Bigelow of Alexandria, one of the members of the

Grand Jury, who reached Baltimore this morning, says the statement that Mr. J. Gilingham, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, declined serving as a member thereof, after hearing the opening charge of Judge Underwood, is incerrect. Mr. Gilingham had never served on a jury before, and simply requested to be excused from acting as Foreman, stating as his reason that he was afraid he was incompetent to fill the position. He made no objection whatever to serving as a member of the jury.

whatever to serving as a member of the jury.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORPOLK. Va., Friday, May 11, 1866.

Late yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of the Jinited States Circuit Court, in session in this city, brought in a true bill against Jefferson Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, to meet in Richmond.

NORPOLE, Friday, May 11, 1866.

Judge Underwood went North last night. He has a copy of the bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis.

The Ber at Failure at Baltimore.

The Results of the failure at Baltimere.

Baltimore, Friday, May 11, 1866.

The results of the failure of Messrs. Bayne & Co. of this city, already known to the public as the prime cause of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, Washington, proves to have been more disastrous, financially, than thirst supposed. Four of our city banks, at least, are sufferers, one of the oldest and most reliable is said to have lost about \$250,000, which will, no doubt, somewhat curtail dividends for a time; one other is said to have lest \$100,000 by the same operations; and, beside these

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

JAMES STEPHENS.

The Fenian Chief in the Metropolis.

CELTIC ENTHUSIASM.

RESIGNATION OF O'MAHONY.

LEVEE AT THE METROPOLITAN ROTEL

INTERVIEW WITH COL. ROBERTS.

STEPHENS'S DAGGER.

Visit to Niblo's Theater --- A Drive to Central Park.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Metropolitan Hotel was all through yesterday and last night the grand nucleus of Fenian attraction. At an early hour in the morning, anxious, ardent, bustling crowds embled on the sidewalks, eager to eatch a glimpae of James Stephens, the celebrated Irish revolutionist, who, as our last reports stated, is at present the guest of the Lelands. As the day advanced the crowds increased, and about 10 o'clock the couse fied in dismay to their apartments before the Femian in

corritors were instanti, nace, and regions the Fenian invaders. Mr. Stephens's rooms are on the third floor, and the thunder of the ceaseless tramp, tramp of the incomers and outgoers on the oaken stairways may be easily imagined. But still there were hundreds of the great "unwashed" outside, who dare not obtrude themselves within the walls of to them the aristocratic Metropolitan, and who waited patiently, how after how, until evening, vanily expecting to see the great Head Center make his appearance.

Mr. Stephens placed himself entirely in the hard of the Committee of Reception, of which John Kaferry is the Chairman, and in accordance with their advice, the formal reception of vistors took place about ten oclock. When the doors were opened there was a terricle rush, and the line extended from the door of room No. 232 to a distance of one hundred yards along the cerridor. Mr. Stephens stood in the center of the room and politely shook hands with each one who was presented to him. Sometime he chatted for a few moments with one, but the greeting exchanged were usually an inquiry into the sanitary condition of each other.

A deputation of the committee of reception waited on Cel. Roberts at 11 'clock in the morning, requesting his cooperation in the getting yo of a public demonstration to be tendered to Mr. Stephens. Col. Roberts replied that he would not be an extended to any such undertaking, and stated that he would

anger, hate and indignation.

ONE OF THE FANIAN ARMY—AN INCIDENT.

About this time, while Stephens was the center of a small group of admirers, a wild-looking, unkempt, nawashed individual looked entreatingly at Stephens, and said: "Shell a have the honor to shake your henor's hand; I am from London, my name is Laffan. You know the band that left London; I and two brothers had situations there, and you know that when you called on us we threw up all.

Mr. Stephens gave him his hand, which was warmly shaken by his faithful follower, and said: "Yes, Laffan, I know it all. Do not blame me. I depended on accounts from this side, and I was disappointed. Where we not prepared at home?"

LAFFAN—"Where we, Sirt We wanted nothing from them only money. We had more men than we wasted."

Here another uncouth but staiwart individual, who glorled in the appellation of O'Shannessy, said:

"Yes, Sir; I traveled all over the County of Cork, and there was not a man or a boy there worth anything who was not a Fenian." [Applause.]

Mr. Stephens—"That is true. We did not want mee, but money or arms."

money or arms."

LAPIN.—"Your honor will excuse me, I hope, for coming up to see you in this grand page, but, your honor, I could not go to sleep to-night without laying my eyes upon you, as you have

About 1 o'clock Col. Roberts entered the room, and, after exchanging a few greatings with some of those present, quietly took a chair and waited the entrance of Mr. Stephens, who was at the time in an adjoining room. When Mr. Stephens, who was at the time in an adjoining room. When Mr. Stephens, who was to the time in an adjoining room, when Mr. Stephens, entered, Col. Roberts was presented by Dr. Reexast. The two Fenian chieftains warmly grasped each other's bands, and glances of mutual trust were exchanged. Col. Roberts appeared prowd and dignified, and Stephens courteous and conclusting. "How do you do, Col. Roberts "How are you. Mr. Stephens - you have so many frends around you here that I suppose you feel quite at home?"

Air. Stephens smilled, and asked him to his private room.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN ROBERTS AND O'MAHONY.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN BORERTS AND O'MAHONY.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN ROBERTS AND O'MARONY.

O'Mahoney was, during this time, in Mr. Stephens' room. As
Roberts was going in he met O'Mahoney, who was vacating
the room, at the request of Mr. Stephens. O'Mahoney tursed
from Roberts with a cringing, shuffling gait, cowering beneath
the glance of the man whom he denounced as a malcontent and
a traitor. The fallen chief (O'Mahoney) has cut off his long
hair, which he vowed never to cut until Ireland should be free.
He looks haggard and careworn, and almost on the point of
distraction.

hair, which he rowed never to cut until Ireland should be free. He looks haggard and careworn, and almost on the point of distraction.

Roberts and Stephens remained closeted about half an hear. No one was present, and the result of the interview has not been made public. It is, however, understood that a conclination will be effected between the two wings of the Brother-hood, though the future organization of the order is a matter which cannot be determined on for some days or perheps weeks. Col. Roberts and Mr. Stephens were engaged in conversation about twenty minutes, when the door opened. Stephens made his appearance, and called for pen and ink. All eyes were anxiously turned toward the door. There was a luft in the conversation, and Roberts was expected to come behing Mr. Stephens. Mr. Stephens quietly asked for pen and Ink, and on heing handed them he again returned to the room where Mr. Roberts awaited his coming. Some few minutes, however, clapsed, the door being open in the measure. There was a bursen, on which was a large mirror, opposite the door. Col. Roberts was conceid from view but in the glass could be seen his reflection. He appeared plunged in deep thought; he got up and sat down again, all the white toying with a small dagger which he took from Mr. Stephen's table. He turned it ever and over again in his hands; drew the shining blade from the soft morece case and put it back again; turned it over between his flagers and tried its sharp, well tempered point on the arms of the chair in which he was sitting. Mr. Stephens closed the door after him and about 10 minutes affect wards Mr. Roberts came out and left.

O'MARONY INDICTING HIS LAST MANIFISTO.

During this time the once great O'Mahony, who has experienced the proverbial gratitude of republice, was engaged indicting his last manifesto to the Circles over which he he look presided; so long that he disgusted med disappdated hat, and smoked the last one of the last box which Fenian money will purchase for him. Writing appeared to him a fearfu

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